REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8488—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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First insertion	Re 1 0
Second do.	,, 0 8
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Boat Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The rate for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S S Assyria, 1,494 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Hearman, as above, from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 6th May. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamer leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 28th April, and on MONDAY, the 1st May, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander R. Mossey, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd April 1876, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	April.	Leaves Tuticorin	April.
,, Beypoor	23	,, Galle	30
,, Cochin	24	,, Negapatam	May 2
,, Coconada	25	,, Madras	4
,, Mangalore	26	,, Vizagapatam	7
,, Cannanore	26	,, Bimlipatam	10
,, Tellicherry	27	,, Calingapatam	11
,, Calicut	27	,, Chandpoor	12
,, Beypore	28	,, Pamben	13
,, Cochin	29	,, Calcutta	14-20
,, Alleppey	28		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the steamer on this line to the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Banjermassin, Padang and Sydney Islands, to go forward by the Nederlandsche Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwader, Mu-cat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Bussreh, and occasionally to Bahrein, and Mahomerah.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 886 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander Row, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th April 1876, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	April. 28	Leaves BUSSREH	May. 17
,, Kurrachee	May 7	,, Bushire	19
,, Gwader	4	,, Lingah	22
,, Jask	6	,, Bunder Abbas	25
,, Bunder Abbas	7	,, Muscat	26
,, Muscat	9	,, Kurrachee	30
,, Bushire	11		June
Arrives BUSSREH	14	Arrives BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 5 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 376 Tons, 150 H.P., Commander N. R. Bayne, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th April 1876, at 5 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 886 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander Row, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th April 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	220	115	80
Suez	220	115	80
Port Said	220	115	80
Brindisi	220	115	14
Ancona	220	115	14
Leghorn	220	115	14
Genoa	220	115	14
Naples	220	115	14-20
Messina	220	115	14
Malta	220	115	14

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fares.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
ASSYRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Jun 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 24th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a first-class Stewardess on board.

The earnest hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For further information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 6th December 1875.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 2nd MAY,

TRENTHAM HALL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24TH MAY,

BRANKSOME HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is respectfully called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 13 knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from Egypt and to about 5 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. For Passage, &c., apply to

W. F. A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	April, 1876.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	3933	450	24th—Southampton
ZAMBESI	A. Symonds	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2691	450	15th—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	1939	450	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Messrs. , on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 8 A.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay 30th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 1st May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. THEBAN, Captain A. H. Jones, 2,849 Tons and 400 H. P., will be despatched as above, carrying Mails and taking Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any parcel of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 28th April 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th April 1876.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register 350 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, REYTS & Co.,
Agents

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	18th Mar.	25th Mar.	17th May.
Also—					
EUROPA	2877	424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
INDIA	2289	500	do.	do.	10th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	do.	do.	10th August

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Suez.
First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within two months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th March 1876

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander.

(*To leave 1st May.*)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch the last week of April, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co,
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL, TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH MAY.

THE well-known and favorite S S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs. 300
,, MALTA	,, 400
,, LIVERPOOL	,, 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. VIRGINIA SCHILIZZI, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature. As the Cargo will be landed in the Sassoon Dock, Consignees can obtain delivery of their GOODS there, and early application is required. NO CLAIM for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1876.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding to *EUROPE* are invited to inspect the splendid Stock of *TRAVELLING REQUISITES*, of the Best Manufacture, which can always be obtained at

A MOMENT'S NOTICE,
Ready for *Immediate Use.*

A detailed list of Our Celebrated Travelling Kit forwarded on application, Post Free to any part of India.

Light Suits for the Red Sea, or Warm Suits for the Mediterranean made to order in a few hours ..... from { Rs. a. 15 0 to 45 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
HIRTMAKERS & OUTFITTERS,
The Overland Kit Warehouse,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICHRISTNAJEE AND CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
SALE OF RANGOON WHEAT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. S SHRICHRISTNAJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction, at 2 P.M., on the Cargo Bunder, at the Depot of Veljee Jaitha on account of the concerned just landed ex ship "City of Aberdeen."

1,000 Bags of Rangoon wheat.

The above wheat to be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF FUTEYMAREE "MOOLSEKARGOONPERSAD."

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Thakor on Mowjee, and Rattonjee Mowjee, 1 edition under the name of Mowjee Lunjee, and by order of the Mortgagee Judevjee Bagowjee.

The Futeymaree "Moolsekargoonpersad" of 188 Khandies No. 260 as also list of Tank Bunder.

AUCTION SALE of Shares of the Massoon Company, Limited, and Massoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Share Bazaar, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy and by order of Mr. Jatram Luckmidas, the following shares:—

40 shares in the Massoon Company, Limited.
60 Shares in the Massoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required on the lots being knocked down, and the balance to be paid for on the transfer of the shares being made in the purchaser's name.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED PIECE GOODS AND YARN.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Company will sell by Public Auction, at the Fort Custom House Bunder, on account of the concerned—

60 bales of piece goods and yarns, more or less damaged by salt water.

A deposit will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance on delivery of the goods, which must be taken within two days of the date of the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 22ND APRIL,
CHHEL BATAO AND MOHINA RANI.
To be followed by the entirely new Opera of
SHIREEN FARHAD.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 22ND APRIL.
STAR COMPANY.

The Performance will commence with the amusing Farce entitled, WANTED A YOUNG LADY.
For the last time.
After which will be produced the Burlesque Extravaganza of
IL TROVATORE; OR
THE MOTHER, THE MAIDEN, AND THE MUSICIANER.
During the Burlesque selections from the Operas of "Il Trovatore," and the most popular Opera Bouffe of the day—"Giroflé Girofla," "Mad-me Angot," &c., and new Topical Song written by Mr. M. C. manford.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class ..... Rs. 2 Second Class ..... Re. 1.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

WANTED, a COMPETENT SURGEON for a Steamer proceeding to LONDON, via Suez Canal, on 1st proximo. Apply to "A. B. C." care of this Paper.

WANTED,

A STEWARDESS for a STEAMER sailing ALMOST IMMEDIATELY for LIVERPOOL. Apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 21st April 1876.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, from 1st May for six months certain, the commodious and well situated BUNGALOW, completely furnished, now in the occupation of J. M. MACLEAN, Esq. Rent Rs. 250. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

CUMBALLA HILL.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an Upper-Storied Commodious BUNGALOW, situated on umballa Hill, lately vacated by Surgeon Major Hewlett. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a pair of Dark Brown AUSTRALIAN MARES, well bred, thoroughly broke to Double Harness, go well together and are believed to be sound. Height, 15 1 and 15-2; age 6. They are well suited for a Mail Phaeton, or light carriage, and would make pleasant Hacks.

Lately purchased of Mr. Learmonth by Jas. Macfarlane Esq., proceeded to Europe. Price Rs. 1,400 (cost about Rs. 2,000.) Apply to

STEPHENS & SONS.

EXTENSIVE DEMAND AND CONSUMPTION OF THE CELEBRATED PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the Public the ever-increasing demands for the above Medicine. It was first introduced in this Presidency 25 years ago when the demand for it did not exceed 100 dozens a year; but now its annual consumption is from 3,000 to 3,500 dozens. It has been found most efficacious in cases of Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Pains, Burns, Bruises, Toothache, Ring-worms and other cutaneous diseases, and can, with safety, be used internally and externally by adults as well as for children of the most tender age.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents.

AUCTION OF HORSES
AT THE
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, at ½ past 4 o'clock P.M., the Undersigned will sell by AUCTION several serviceable HORSES, CARRIAGES and HARNESS, the property of various gentlemen leaving Bombay.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side

In the GOODS CHATTELS, RIGHTS CREDITS, ESTATE and EFFECTS of DEWJEE CANJEE, formerly temporarily residing in Bombay, and late of Malabar, Hindoo deceased

SHAMJEE GOCULDASS, of Malabar, Hindoo } Applicant
Inhabitant at present residing in Bombay, and } Applicant
paternal Uncle of the above deceased ..... }

Notice is hereby given that APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of DEWJEE CANJEE, formerly temporarily residing in Bombay, and late of Malabar, Hindoo, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Bombay by the above named Applicant as the only next of kin. All persons concerned in the said estate are hereby apprised thereof. Dated this 21st day of April 1876.

MACFARLANE & POLLOCK,
Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by order of the LIQUIDATORS of the LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, Messrs. MERRJEE, JOK STOK and Co. will hold an AUCTION SALE at 3 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 25th day of May next, at their premises in Apollo Street, of all the right, Title, and Interest of the above named Company to all that piece or parcel of land consisting of 60 acres of sandy land, situate at the village of Ranjan Khar Dowlee, in the registration sub-district of Alibagh, and is subject to the payment to Government of an annual assessment of Rs. 3-0-0.

And also, full right and liberty to remove and from the whole length of the said 60 acres of sandy land above-mentioned during the unexpired period of a term of five years which commenced to run on the 1st day of October 1874. This right is subject to the payment to Government of ten per cent. of the annual gross rental earnings to be derived by the removal of the sand.

Also all that piece or parcel of Government salt batty ground, situate in the said village of Rewas, in the registration sub-district of Alibagh aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 71 acres or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the above-mentioned land above described, and on the East, West and South by land belonging to Government, and which is subject to the annual payment to Government of Rs. 71-8-6.

For further particulars and information, apply to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAMPART ROW.—TO LET, an excellent Office. Rent Rs. 40. Apply to ALDRIDGE, SAMON & Co.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOARD, with a suite of comfortable Rooms for ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN or a MARRIED COUPLE in a Bungalow at Byculla conveniently situated in all respects. Apply "A." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the after Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

S. & Co. call special attention to their late arrivals of the NEWEST DESIGNS in HARNESS MOUNTINGS, suitable for 4-in-hand CARRIAGE, D G CART, TANDEM and CURRICLE HARNESS. In their Ware Room will be found EVERY REQUISITE for the COACH HOUSE and STABLE.

COOLING CUPS AND DAINTY DRINKS

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

RASPBERRY SYRUP.

PINE APLPE SYRUP.

STRAWBERRY SYRUP.

JARGONELLE PEAR SYRUP.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

LEMON SYRUP.

GINGER SYRUP.

These Syrups when taken with either plain or Aerated Water form delicious wholesome Beverages for the Hot Weather.

Per Pint As. 14; per Quart Re. 1-8.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND REQUISITES.

AIR CUSHIONS and PILLOWS, From Rs. 5 to Rs. 15.
BINOCULAR GLASSES, From Rs. 25 to Rs. 140.
CAMP and DECK CHAIRS, (folding, light and strong), from Re. 10 to Rs. 16.
CIGARS and CHEROOTS. Cocoanads, Manila, Trichinopoly, &c., of the first qualities only.
COCOA PASTE; COFFEE ESSENCE, from as. 8 to Rs. 2.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES, containing moderate space materials for Backgammon, Bezique Card Games, Chess, Dice, Dominoes, Draughts, and a Race Game complete, with guides and markers for Bezique and Whist, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65.
CORKSCREWS, LEVER KNIVES, in variety: from as. 8 to Rs. 8.
CUTLERY, of the best manufacture.
DRESSING BAGS, CASES and ROLLS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 400.
DRAM FLASK and DRINKING CUPS, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 20.
EAU DE COLOGNE and TOILET VINEGAR, the original and genuine, from Rs. 1 to Rs. 7.
INFANTS' FOOD, of the most approved kinds.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. (for which the Company are Sole Agents).
MILK, Condensed Anglo Swiss.
NOVELS: CHEAP EDITIONS, by the most celebrated Authors.
OVERLAND TRUNKS & PORTMANTEAUX, from Rs. 24 to Rs. 30.
PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Fish, Meats, Pates, Pies, Sausages, Soups, &c.
PIPES and TOBACCO, of various descriptions.
PLAYING CARDS, De la Rue's, per pack from annas 12 to Rs. 2.
POCKET CANTEENS & SANDWICH CASES, in the most compact forms.
PURSES and POCKET BOOKS, of the most convenient and secure forms.
RAILWAY RUGS and STRAPS, a large Choice.
SOAPS, MARINE and TOILET, and Cases for Toilet Soaps.
SPONGES and BAGS, for the Bath or Toilet Table.
STATIONERY. Papers and Envelopes expressly suited for Postal Correspondence and sundries of every description.
TIFFIN BASKETS, completely fitted.
TRAVELLING BAGS, Carpet, Clothes, Courier, Dressing, Hand, and Money, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 400.
WINES, SPIRITS and LIQUEURS, Champagnes, Brandies, &c., &c.
WRITING and TOURIST'S CASES, in a variety of forms.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE LONDON.

REFRESHMENT AND BILLIARD ROOMS,
5, RAMPART ROW,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT.

MR. C. MAYBURY begs to inform the inhabitants of Bombay that he has taken the above premises and hopes, by strict attention to business and by supplying the best of articles, to obtain a share of public patronage.

N. B.—A Private Room for Captains.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,

9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

Price List.

SHERRIES.

	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. as.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (very own). recommended: an excellent Dinner Sherry: dry	18 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...
AMONTILLADO Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own, full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...
MOROCO, Green capsule our own), very choice and sun rior	37 0	...
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...

PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, pale, mellow and rich	20 0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	29 0	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label) possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Ext a Dry	44 0	24 0
D. Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	33 0	21 0
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...
FREW NEPHEWS Fleur de Bouzy	38 0	21 0
GIESLER'S (India special)	47 0	25 0
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	47 0	25 0
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Cup)	...	18 0
Do do Magnums	50 0	...

BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	15 0	8 8
CHATEAU LEOVILLE ,,	18 0	10 0
PONTET LAC ,,	16 0	9 0
ST. ESTEPHE ,,	15 0	8 8
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand)	19 0	10 8
SAUTERNE ,,	16 0	9 0
CHATEAUX D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	...
CHATEAU LEYNOX	32 0	19 0
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	26 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	26 0	14 0
CHABLIS (Polack Frere's)	16 0	...
CHABLIS (our own)	18 0	10 0

BURGUNDIES.

POMARD (our own brand)	19 0	10 0
CHAMBERTIN ,,	20 0	10 8

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE Brauneberger	28 0	16 8
Do do Josephshofer	33 0	18 0
Do do Zeltinger	36 0	20 0
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 0	21 0
CREMANT BLANC	30 0	16 8

STILL MOSELLE.

ZELTINGER	24 0	...
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...

STILL HOCKS.

	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	23 0	...
RHENTHAL	18 0	10 0
RODENTHAL	20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	...
ROCKENHEIMER	28 0	...
JOHANNISBERGER	38 0	20 0
GEISENHEIM	24 0	...
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0
SCHLOSS JOHANNISBERG, (Select Growth)	30 0	...
SCHARLACHBERG	32 0	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0
SCHLOSSBERG	30 0	...
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	23 0	...

SPARKLING HOCK.

SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	28 0	16 0
Deck ,, RUDESHEIMER	33 0	18 8
,, RAUENTHALER	36 0	20 8
,, JOHANNISBERGER	39 0	21 8

MADEIRA.

FINE OLD E. J. Reserve	32 0	...

MARSALA.

VIRGIN WINE (Ingham's) highly recommended by the Medical Profession	18 0	...

BRANDIES.

FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	27 0	...
OUR OWN, * Star	28 0	...
Do do ** Star	25 0	...
Do do *** Star	27 0	...
HENNESSY'S * one Star	25 8	...
Do. ** two Stars	29 8	...
Do. *** three Stars	31 8	...
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star	25 8	...
Do * one Star Pints	13 0	...
Do * one Star Flask	13 8	...
Do ** two Stars	27 0	...
Do *** three ,,	30 0	...
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	23 0	...
Do ** Stars	25 0	...
Do *** Stars	27 0	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1	35 0	...
Do No. 2	20 8	...
DENNIS MOUNIE'S	25 0	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD TOM, Swaine Board & Co.'s	17 0	9
HOLLAND GIN, Colling's and Maingay's Large Flasks	25 0	15 8
VERMOUTH, Nolly Prat's	14 8	8 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch (several brands).	30 0	...
RUM, Jamaica	20 0	...
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils)	30 0	...
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original Green per bottle	7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle.	5 0	3 12
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	20 0	30 0
ORANGE BITTERS	20 0	...
GINGER WINE, b st	16 0	8 8
CURAÇOA, WYNAND & FOCKINK'S, finest	40 0	23 0
MARACHINO DE ZARA do do do	40 0	...
CHERRY BRANDY	18 0	9 0
R. VANHAM CHERRY'S Semi-rank per box 100	7 0	...

ALE AND STOUT.

BASS' BEER, Bottled by our London Firm, recommended	6 0	...
Do do Home	6 0	6 0
GUINNESS' X STOUT. Bottled by our London Firm, in stone bottles	6 0	...

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND

INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDA[Y]

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool [illegible] again steady but without actual [illegible] finds spot Cotton. For arrivals, however, [illegible] was a good demand and the tendency was firm. Imports continue large and in all probability therefore there is considerable pressure to sell, which is against an upward movement setting in, but there is nevertheless an undercurrent of strength in the market, arising from a belief that, if we have not already seen the bottom, we cannot be far off it.

The American advices of yesterday's date are somewhat conflicting. The day's receipts at the ports are small—3,000 bales, as against the same quantity last year, and 4,000 on the preceding—but June shipment Mid. Uplands is ¼ cent. per lb. lower than the previous day.

From Manchester we hear of no special news respecting Piece Goods. Only a moderate business is being done for India at former prices. The London General Produce Markets are also unaltered.

As was expected from the character of the advices received lately the Bank of England return for the week ending yesterday is of the most favourable character, and the Bank's minimum rate of discount has been reduced to 2 per cent. Under ordinary circumstances this might be expected to impart a stimulus to the various produce markets, and, to say the least, the movement is of course in their favour but at the moment most of the markets are governed by more immediate and more direct influences.

We have had a fairly active day here in general business, although the transactions are by no means on the scale which might be looked for at this season.

In Sterling Exchange the amounts negotiated have not been large. In the morning rates opened with a very weak feeling and a decline of 1/16 from yesterday's quotations was established. At this level, however, there was rather more disposition shown to sell and at the close, although the decline was not recovered, there was more steadiness apparent. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Ditto, 6 months' sight	1s 9d. to 1/16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s 9¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight,	1s 9⅛ to 3/16d.	,,

On Calcutta there is no change, demand bills being still at ¼ premium and 60 days' sight 1¼ per cent. discount. Government Paper is quiet but steady at yesterday's prices.

The Share Market may be called steady, but there is no great activity and very little of a speculative feeling about. Bank shares are unaltered in every way. For Spinning and Weaving concerns there is an enquiry at, in some instances, higher values. Alliance have advanced Rs. 40, Dhurrumseys Rs. 10, Khandeish Spinning Rs. 20, Madras Spinning Rs. 50 and Madras United Rs. 25 per share. Press scrip continues very dull and the average tendency is towards lower values. The Apollo Co.'s shares have given way Rs. 50 and the Mofussil Co. Rs. 5 per share. Bombay Burmah Trading Co. have recovered again to Rs. 1 800 per share.

The Cotton Market to-day has been firm and in some instances an advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but there has been less real buying than yesterday. Sellers, however, are firm, and not withstanding large arrivals, show no disposition to give way in price. The arrivals yesterday were 12,010 bales, making a total of 6,386 bales for the week against 68,209 last year and 94,898 bales for the corresponding week in 1874. From 1st September to date the total receipts are now 47,392 bales against 911,831 and 876,024 bales for last and the previous season respectively. In round number we are accordingly 265,000 bales less than last season, so far with every prospect of the discrepancy being increased between now and the monsoon.

Freights in the morning opened weak and by Steamers for Liverpool business was done at yesterday's closing figures, half £2 and half £2 1 3. During the day, however, the demand was more active and a large business was done at £2 1-3 for Cotton. The Steamer Beadice a has been put on the berth for Liverpool, engaging a part cargo at £2 for Wheat and £2 1 3 for Cotton and the speculators are reported to have taken a filling up order for the Strathleven at the latter rate net. For sailing ships the demand is less active. £2 to £2-1-3 are the current quotations and the tendency is easier. The Iron Ship Europa has been fixed to arrive at £2 5 for U. K. or Continent.

Piece Goods are still dull and unaltered. There is no great pressure to sell and rates are accordingly unaltered, but the demand is most trifling.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nom'l Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Agra Bank	98
32,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
80,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay New	993
5,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
40,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L., & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	6p.ct.	Comp. & Chartered Bank of India	300
40,000	40/-	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	13 do.	National Bank of India	168
40,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	495

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

00	1,250	all	50 p.ct.	Alexandra Spinning	1,100
50	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,500
70	1,000	all		Bhowanagur M. & P. Co.	1,350
10	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Bombay United	1,085
40	150	150	10	Broach Mills	160
000	000	750		Colaba Spinning	725
3,500	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	885
1,500	1,250	all	80 p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,300
1,400	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,185
2,000	300	all		Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	240
700	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.	985
750	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	990
	500	all		Khandeish Spinning	800
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1000
		500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,025xd
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,185
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,180
4,000	625	all	60 p.c.	Oriental	770
2,000	1,000	all		Prince of Wales Spinning	750
1,500	1,000	all		Sasoon S. W. Co.	825
151	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Secondarabad Spinning	825
800	1,000	250	125 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share.	300

* For share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

120	5,000	2,850	200 p.c.	Abbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	780
100	500	250	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	1,105
350	1,000	1,000		Alwa Mills Co.	3,100
1750	15,000	11,000	425 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	750
175	1,000	all	80	Bellary	505
75	500	all	60 p.c.	Berar Company (New)	295
1,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Indian Press Co.	90
400	250	250	40 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	9.0
400	1,500	all	100 p.c.	Carvar Co.	15
200	250	all		Cocanada Press Co.	3,150
1,000	1,000	all	700 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	900
500	500	all	Nil	Dharlas P. & G. Co.	650
200	1,000	all	120 p.c.	East India Press Co.	1,500
1,000	6,500	all	Rs. 50	Fort Press Co.	
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
200	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co.	435
2,150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	General Press Co.	410
2,135	400	350	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	345
600	2,000	5,000	...	Moral Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,125
120	...	1,500	350 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	760
200	500	all	100 p.c.	Rasoon's Press Co.	560
600	500	500	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	430
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
150	250	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton & Steam Press Co.	800xd
680	1,000	...	125 p.c.	Volkart's United Press C.	75

* For share, for the year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,095
2,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
2,750	1,000	700	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	575
6,000	1 400	all	40 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	£17 5 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	265
£20	£8 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	136
£20	£6 7 3	do.	Ditto ,,	72
£20	£1 12 1	do.	Ditto ,,	30
£100	£45	...	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
£18	£12 6 9	15 do.	Do. New Shares	335

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,800
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	60
200	4,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	300	30 p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	200
3,150	200	100	5 p. c.	Malabar Company, Ld	70
5,000	500	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Bullion Co.	21
1,200	250	all	20 p.c.	Treasher & Co.	400
...	250	all	40 p.c.	Vicgee Patent Slip	32

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 15th April, 1876.

Open 1,278 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,00,519	0	0
Merchandize	4,95,. 8	0	0
Telegraph	980	0	0
Municipal Trains	855	0	0
Total Rs.	5,96,884	0	0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,278 miles. Total Rs. 5,80,589 9 11

Increase Rs. 16,294 0 1

THE B. I. [illegible] Captain G. G. C. [illegible] dian Gulf via Kurrachee, [illegible] sixty-seven deck passengers.

THE SHIP BREADALBANE 1,427 tons, [illegible] Cowley, arrived in harbour on the 20th [illegible] Cardiff (November 27th), with a cargo of [illegible] coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, [illegible] and Co.

THE S. S. PERLWAN, 51 tons, Captain J. G. Gammer, arrived in harbour on the 20 h instant from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and eighty deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Vingorla.—Mr. Curtis and twenty deck passengers for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
20	Pehlwan (s).....	Gammer	Goa. April 17.
	Breadalbane	Cowley	Cardiff, Nov 27.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
21	Euphrates (s)	Stevenson.....	P Gulf via Kurrachee
	Juan (s).....	Pexton	Liverpool.

The ship Governor Tilley, Humphrey, to Hull, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Vingorla, to K Coast and Kurrachee, Steamer Teh ran, to China, &c. Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

17 Sir J. Lawrence(s)...Baldwin .....Tellicherry, April 8.

April. DEPARTURES.

17	Abyssinia (s)	.....	.....
	Star of Persia	.....	.....
	Night Hawk	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April.			
18	Mary Shepherd.....	.....	Algoa Bay.
	Her Majesty	.....	Cuddalore.
19	Satara(s).....	.....	Calcutta.

April. DEPARTURES.

18 El Dorado (s)..... ..... London, via Suez Canal

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Strathleven s—30 iron sheets, T Gapejee ; 6 bales wall paper, T Sutrifolly and Co.
Zeal s—6 packages hardware, L Ebramjee ; 12 casks zinc sheet, A Sumsoodin ; 100 boxes tinned plates and 87 kegs iron nails, A Sumsoodin.

FROM LONDON.

Assam s—256 bars iron, A G Hoosen ; 50 cases yellow metal sheet, N Kutlow.
Malwa s—12 cases champagne, Rogers and Co ; 10 boxes tinned plates, S S Narreiwala ; 21 cases oilmanstore, 40 cases candles and 1 case soap, Storrar and Bunnaman ; 25 cases moselle, 12 cases hock, 12 cases geneva, 12 cases steen wine, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 18 cases geneva and 35 cases beer, Storrar and Buchanan ; 501 kegs steel, B Mahadew and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Tuscany s—50 cases gingersine, J Nowrojee.
Macedonia s—4 casks earthenware, A Abdoola.
Strathleven s—1,918 cast iron pipes, F Dinshawjee Petit.

The following cases of wine and spirits were passed from the Custom House from the 11th to 21st April 1876, by Cutler, Palmer and Co :—

Asia s, 6 cases whisky, and 24 cases sherry. Peshawer s, 10 cases hock. Bokhara s, 8 cases chablis and 28 cases sherry. Rinaldo s, 50 cases cognac. Good Hope s, 35 cases cognac. J O Stevenson s, 6 cases brandy and 12 cases gin. Batavia s 50 cases cognac. Venetia s, 180 cases claret. Khedive s, 300 cases brandy, 40 cases claret, and 6 cases moselle. Baltimore s, 12 cases cognac. City of Baltimore s, 50 cases laubenheimer and 10 cases cognac. Abydos s, 45 cases claret and 35 cases Port. Cathay s, 80 cases cognac. Malwa s, 25 cases moselle, 12 cases hock, 12 cases steinwine and 12 cases geneva.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia—115 bales raw N Scinde cotton ; 40 bales cotton, O Khetsey Twilight—585 bales cotton, A Nurse.
P Fredrik—250 bales cotton, Leon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Antrium—5 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Northbrook,—1,630 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brother ; 51 bales cotton, T Cooverjee ; 25 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Khorasan—1,800 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 cwts bones, O Chandabhoy.
Zeal s—84 cwts coir yarn, S Pudumsee ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Trentham Hall s—6,600 packages sheets Stearns Hobart and Co.
Glentrim s—200 bales hemp, N Soondercee ; 45 bales wool, K Verjeevan ; 200 bales cotton, D Rowand ; 151 bales wool, E Noorvlin and Co ; 40 bales wool, L Mooljee ; 13 bales wool J Purso umdas ; 200 bales cotton, N Runchodas ; 60 bales cotton, J Dayall ; 25 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 53 bales cotton, Punnett and Co ; 32 bales wool, B Pudseyshund ; 42 bales hemp, S Vundavandas ; 1 case shawls, D Merwanjee and Co.
Strathleven s—100 bales cotton, N Runchordass ; 100 bales cotton, T Khetsee and Co ; 145 bales cotton, C Lilladhur ; 32 bales wool, A Khursetjee.
Cordis s—125 bales cotton, P Shamjee and Co.
Juan s—70 bales cotton, S Nazaree ; 43 bales hemp, H Mathoora.
Centurion—35 bales cotton, Lyall and Co.
Tuscany s—1,879 bundles rattans, C Nensey.
Trentham Hall s—300 bales cotton, H Clason and Co,

FOR LONDON.

Blenheim s—144 cases oilbanum, A Munjee.
Moravia—2 978 bags rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 667 bags rapeseed Killick, Nixon and Co.
Malwa s—13 cases shawls, and 5 kegs pickle, David Sassoon and Co ; 7 cases shawls, T Mawerdjee ; 29 bales skins, P H A N Asheb and Co ; 19 bales hides and skins V A S M Asheb and Co ; 18 bales hides and skins, C G M M Farrah and Co ; 20 bales skins, Mahomedally and Co ; 18 bags nuxvomica, H Allyranji ; 2 cases shawls, S Pandalli ; 3 cases shawls M Monsleli ; 1 box gold bar, M Mooljee ; 18 bales skins, M Jumall.

FOR ANTWERP.

Stelvio s—450 bars linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Arch Druid s—207 bags rapeseed and 5,400 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Borrowdale s—1,500 bags linseed and 1,500 bags rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cosmopolitan s—2,690 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Batavia s—1,000 bags wheat and 2,740 bags teaseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Scringapatam—495 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

P Pendleton,—3,517 bags linseed, Vinay and Co.
Glenhaven,—100 bales cotton Tyabjee and Co,
Benefactress,—80 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Zambesi s—100 bales cotton, Vinay and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi s—3 bags coffee, James Mackintosh and Co ; 400 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co ; 303 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR TREBIZONDE.

Jupiter s—60 bags coffee, A Mas n.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Jupiter s—100 bags coffee, A Mason.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Parsee s—100 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—1 chest opium, N Kessowjee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rajpootana s—50 bales twist, Forbes and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 20th April 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·722
Temperature of the Air	85·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	72·9
Relative humidity of Air	·678
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	90·2
Minimum do. do	79·0
General Direction of wind NW, NNW, WSW, WNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	329

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 20.

Miller, Major, Bengal Malwa Bheel Corps, to appear before a Med Board, from Sirdarpore.
Forbes, Major, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Bhooj.
Beasley, Major, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Bhooj.
Fraser, Lieut-Col, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Hyderabad.
Louis, Lieut-Col, Bombay Infantry, on Med Cert, from Poona.

ARRIVALS.—April 21.

Holt, Captain, Bombay 2nd Queens, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Dyer, Major, Bengal 11th Hussars, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—April 21.

Griffith, Major, Bombay Brigade-Major, Nusserabad, on leave, to awnpore.
Martin, Lieut, Bombay R H A, on leave, to Kirkee.

HIGH COURT.—22ND APRIL.

Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Kt.

NEW LONG CAUSE.

20-76—L. nch and Tobin—Th L B and M Bank Ld vs Rahimtoolla Kadar—Janardhun and Ghaudhibhoy.

LONG CAUSES.

565-73—Muljee and Bomonjee—Hurdas Nurainjedas vs Rajee Purmidas Boolbeedas—Lynch and Tobin—Park heard
266-75—K Morojí—Manockjali Aimaran vs Godavaribai—Pres ot and Winter.
44-74—Fletcher and Smith—Henry Gamble, vs Abdool Rahiman—Crawford and B wey.
270-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sulleman Lutiff vs Dennis Rahard —Lynch and Tobin.
562-75—A Framjee—Rustomjee Dossabhoy and another vs Ruttonbai widow.
32-76—C Cama—Framjee Comersey vs H E Jacomb and another —Crawford and Bowey.
649-75—Shamrao Pandoorung—Rao Bhadoor Madon S vs Munjeshwar Raghoonath and another—P Kanadjee.
770-73—Jeff rson and Payne—Khimjee Jairam vs Jumnabai widow—Shamrao P.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.

37-76—Fletcher and Smith—Joseph A Shepherd vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Mears and Cleveland.
443-75—Balkrishna and B—Moniraj Maharaj vs Vumlibhund Purtabhai.—Craigie L and Owen.

Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Pinhey.

LONG CAUSE.

561-75—Chalk and Turner—Laljee Jadowjee and another vs. Purshotum Khetsey—Macfarlane and Pollock.
338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The and Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Modhowjee—Balkrishna and B.
415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Lallubhai Culidasjee and others—H Bicknell.
226-75—In person—Cowasjee Arasseer Furdoonjee vs James Bagby—Jefferson and Payne.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURES OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Apr. 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 24	11 A.M.	6 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 24	11 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	May 2	5 P.M.	No after
	April 29	5 P.M.	packet
and Suez	May 8	5-30 P.M.	6 P.M.
	,, 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Mail.		Supplemental Mail.	
May 2	Monday	May 15	
June 2	Friday	June 9	

The departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Tables of the Messageries Maritimes Company ; but as the French Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Government will not be responsible for any delay which may occur in the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday.

	11 A.M.		11 A.M.
Friday	April 21	Monday	April 24

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

CRICHTON—April 17th, at No 54, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of A. W. Crichton, Esq., of a son.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1876.

Some months ago, before the *furore* excited by the advent of the Prince of Wales to our shores, we drew, or endeavoured to draw, public attention to the condition of European pensioners in this country. We regret now to observe that no steps have been taken to ameliorate the misery in which many of these veterans are plunged. It is the knowledge of this terrible ending of the life of many gallant soldiers which militates more than aught else against the popularity of the Army. However willing eligible young men may be to "take the shilling," and forego the pleasures and comforts of home and freedom, for the excitement of hardship and travel under the rule of strict discipline, no one can blame them for hesitating to enlist, when the old soldier of the past is ever present before their eyes, in all his broken-down shattered state of abject poverty, a living proof of what a long term of service, often a gallant career, in a noble profession, may end in. We may be very sure that parents and guardians do not lose sight of this fact, in moulding the future careers of their young charges, nor fail to impress the dread picture on their vivid imaginations when combating the military proclivities of a would be recruit. It is all very well to point out the successful man, who, after discharge from the service, drops on his feet and gets some situation for which he is particularly fitted ; but such men are exceptions, not the rule, and they comprise but a small percentage of those who are annually discharged on pension. The majority struggle on, when past hard work in a vain attempt to make eight annas a day support themselves and families, until gradually sinking lower and lower in a vortex of debt and difficulties they finally disappear amongst that heterogeneous mob, the scum of society.

The case of our Indian pensioners is a peculiarly hard one. They are mostly men who have seen hard service and fought on many a stubborn field. Even those who have not been engaged in actual warfare are all more or less enervated by climate and unfitted by the effects of arduous marches, undue exposure, and constant duty for anything approaching manual labour. For years many of them bore the harassing routine of military life ; miles upon miles they tramped over hot burning plains, through muddy rice fields and malarious marshy lands, wading rivers, breaking through jungle ; sometimes in the blazing heat of a tropical sun, or again stumbling along in pitchy darkness made worse by the glimmering of a few torches, through the snowy passes of Affghanistan, the fiery ordeals of the Punjab, Sind, and Mahratta wars, to the horrible revolting scenes of the Mutiny. Many of them too, have served, to find themselves in old age with a hard life to look back upon, but a worse one in front ; more arduous than the forced marches of old are the wearisome journeys in search of employment that is never found ; more bitter than the pangs of hunger endured in by gone days is the sight of a wife and children crying out for bread. Never were the drunken orgies and foul language of reprobate companions one tithe so disgusting as the close society of *pariah* natives and low characters who resort to the vile neighbourhoods their scanty means compel poor pensioners to inhabit. But worse, far worse than all is that exclusion from respectable and Christian communities of their own race, which their fallen state brings upon them. Can any thing be imagined more cutting and bitter to their feelings than to look round upon the wealth and prosperity of their own countrymen in this land ; to see their own fellow-men, thriving on every side, who spurn them with disgust as drunken old pensioners ? But who should consider that these men actually held this country at the sword's point, that they alone maintained the British supremacy in India, and that those who scorn and despise them are actually living on the immediate fruits of their wasted and misspent lives ? Is this an attractive picture for young lads who would like to become soldiers ? Is it an inducement to them to join the Army to know that if they serve their country faithfully and well for a long term of years they shall receive such recompense, when they are no longer fit for service, as will just keep life in them on the lowest possible scale ; that, when their health and strength are gone, they shall be relegated to the dregs of society ? That the Government which employs them and demands complete and unhesitating obedience to orders, even to the voluntary and cheerful laying down of life in its palmiest moments, apparently seeks only to get rid of them as fast as possible when their strength and vigour begin to wane ? In truth, to survive all the trials and dangers of a soldier's career is but to begin the world anew, when most unfitted to fight for himself ; and at that time of life when nourishment and rest are most needed. When first the authorities permitted European soldiers to take their discharge in this country, things looked rather promising for them. The ruling power was not on such a secure basis as now, and British arms and hearts were welcome ; consequently every vacancy which they could fill was placed at their disposal, marriages with country born women were encouraged, settlers in the country easily obtained comfortable situations, for which very slender qualifications were necessary, whilst a good English clerk was a rarity who commanded a rate of pay for his services which would appear fabulous to the "writers" who swarm everywhere in these days ; above all, no one was so eligible for employment in Government offices, &c., as a discharged soldier All this has changed entirely. Now even Eurasians who would gladly work for small wages must yield the palm to natives ; the past is all forgotten, and a charitable Government, perceiving that "ignorance" must have been the real cause of those fatal mistakes in '57, has carefully educated the indigenous youth of the rising generation, until our Aryan brother can beat the adventurous Englishman with his own weapons and take the bread out of his mouth. No chance whatever is left for the pensioner, he is no longer needed ; if he is foot enough to stop in this country it is not likely the Government will encourage him in laziness, whilst it has so many college educated youths to provide for. Besides, in these days of rapid communication there is no danger of an outbreak, and if there was one it could be readily crushed ; then, why tolerate such a nuisance as "old soldiers" with their rough, independent manners and reckless ways ?

Is this anything like the "official dread" which obtains just now ; or can any one who reads the signs of the times say that our treatment of old and tried servants is not both harsh and ungrateful ? In these days when a feather in the scale may almost turn the fate of nations, are we acting wisely in neglecting to colonise permanently so vast an Empire as India ; or does our experience of the past justify that implicit confidence in native loyalty which is rapidly gaining ground ? Look carefully at our position in this country. Russia is almost at the barriers, and alarmists say her designs are anything but friendly. We have a standing European Army utterly insignificant when compared to the range of country they are spread over and may be called on to protect, supplemented, it is true, by a considerable Native Army in a state which, to say the least, calls urgently for full and complete reorganization ; and we might, in case of need, get some questionable assistance from friendly Native States, whilst a small volunteer force completes the list of our military resources, to which England, if involved in war with any of her powerful neighbours, could not add a single man. Now, suppose for the past twenty or thirty years inducements had been held out to time-expired soldiers to take their discharge in this country and settle in some permanent localization—say, one for each Presidency—we should now have at least three colonies giving us a small veteran force, and a number of young men and growing lads who might even now have been in full and complete organization as soldiers, or would have stopped many a gap in the ranks of our standing army, which has cost us a hundred odd pounds for a recruit from home. What have we instead ? The children of our gallant veterans form the nucleus of that class we are so puzzled just now to provide for—"young Eurasians," whilst the fathers, or the majority of them, in their helpless old age, are going down "with sorrow to the grave" in every shade and form of miserable destitution. Let no one say that it would never answer to colonise old soldiers—the thing has been done and the proof is still extant, but we *cannot give* Government the credit of having *willingly done this*. The thing arose after the Mutiny, when some of old Jack Company's time-expired men were permitted, under the then existing regulations, to settle in certain stations where quarters in their own barracks were allotted them, and where they received pay, rations, &c., and performed the same routine of barrack life (somewhat modified), as when serving. Such settlements are yet in existence, but the "Crown" is neither so foolish or so liberal as to follow out this expensive mode of providing for worn-out servants. It is so much cheaper to give them eight annas a day, and *they die out so much quicker*. Perhaps the two best stations for seeing the "old vets" are at Palaveram and Vizagapatam in the Madras presidency, where the appropriate close to a warrior's career can any day be witnessed There the gallant old fellows reside in comfort. The "dashing dragoon and gay hussar, the sedate "linesman and stalwart artilleryman" rest on their laurels, in perfect harmony, wearing one common uniform ; their equipment a waistbelt and sword, and their duties of a light nature just sufficient to find them a little to do.

No braver sight can be seen throughout the British Empire than a parade of these men with their goodly show of medals to tell who and what they are, and to any one interested in such things a visit to either of the places we have named is well worth the trouble ; only visitors must not put themselves too forward, for these vets are given to snub youngsters who are too fast, and look on a man with thirty years' service as "only a recruit." We remember hearing that a traveller, during a recent trip to Palaveram, got into chat with three of these hale, hearty fellows, who thought nothing of a thirteen mile walk into Madras, and were both able and willing to shoulder a musket and take the field at any time, should their services be required. These three men had over one hundred and twenty years' service between them, or over an average of forty years per man. No wonder the Government do not care about doing anything for pensioners ; *they live so much longer to be a burden on the public.*

We are egotistical enough to hold our own opinion that the British public at large are still sufficiently charitable at heart to differ from Government on this head, and that the public would very much like to see old pensioners comfortably settled on a plan similar to that which obtains at Palaveram and Vizagapatam ; and, in fact, would prefer such a Christian-like course being pursued to the present system of endeavouring to get rid of them as quickly and cheaply as possible. That this matter does seriously affect the popularity of the Army is certain from the fact that, amongst the rank and file now serving in India, there is but trifling anxiety shown about the promised "increase of pay ;" whereas when each mail arrives from Europe, or any military telegram is published, the first cry is invariably "what about the pension ?" This proves that it is not alone the present low scale of pay which fails to attract recruits ; it is the prospect of a starving, or, at best, laborious old age which is particularly obnoxious. The rising generation are wiser in their day than their forefathers were, and it may be justly said that they look farther ahead before taking a leap for life. Many will say "let soldiers take their discharge in their own country," where they have friends to look after them and so forth ; but these people seem to forget that a long term of foreign service is apt to sever home ties, and that many reasons may be adduced why a man should prefer the land wherein he has sojourned for a long term of years. He may, in the dim uncertainty of ever living to return to fatherland, have determined to make the most of his young days and contracted family ties in this country, or he may have become so thoroughly oriental in his habits as to render English customs distasteful. More over, there are men to whom the exchange back to a cold climate after a prolonged tropical residence is simply certain death. Then "time" may have severed all kindred associations, or it may be gall and wormwood to a sensitive mind to return and see old schoolmates in prosperity, whilst he has only a pensioner's pittance to look forward to for personal subsistence. These and many other reasons make soldiers think ill of their trade, and we may be assured they do not fail to warn others at home against following in their footsteps. To observant youngsters there is everything to be counted against their continuing to serve in the Army. What more striking contrast can they require than that between "Jack Company's" pensioners at Palaveram, &c., and those old soldiers dis charged by the Crown and left as living monuments of their folly in Bombay, Madras, and every other large station in India, to warn every young grin they get into conversation with to "hook it as soon as he can ?"

If the Government really wants a standing Army, they must provide for their worn out soldiers ; and, in the interests of humanity and Christianity, we think it is high time something was done for the poor old fellows now dragging through a wretched existence in our very midst. We sincerely trust that some of those "having authority" will take pity on their poor brethren, and institute a movement for their permanent provision and benefit.

DEATH OF LORD LYTTELTON.

The following short account of the career of the late Lord Lyttelton is taken from *Men of the Time* :—The Right Hon. George William Lyttelton, K. C. M. G., Baron Lyttelton, born in London, March 31, 1817, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in the highest classical honours in 1838. Having succeeded his father as fourth baron, April 30, 1837, he was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from Jan. to July, 1846. He was Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire and High Steward of Bewdley, failed in a contest for the office of High Steward of Cambridge University in 1840, and acted in 1861-3 as a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the management of our Public Schools ; and since then as Royal Commissioner on Clerical Subscription, and on Middle Schools. He was Chief Commissioner of Endowed Schools from 1869 till 1874. Lord Lyttelton had taken an active interest in colonial questions, and in advocating the revival of the active powers of Convocation, and the extension of the episcopate. His lordship had published two series of "Ephemera," containing lectures and addresses delivered by him and a few translations into Latin and Greek verse.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 31st March.

The Ministry, as you will have learned long ere this by telegraph, have made a sad fiasco of the Egyptian business. The result pretty well bears out my anticipations expressed a month or two back, that originally they intended to do more than buy the Suez Canal shares ; but afterwards got frightened, and have ever since been seeking excuses for withdrawing. Had they not meant to interest themselves in Egyptian finance they would not have sent out a "colleague of their own," as the Chancellor of the Exchequer put it in the opening debate of the Session, with much ostentation and ceremony, and they would have frankly said long ago, when they saw the excitement on the Stock Exchange, that the mission of Mr. Cave was to give advice only ; that no State action of the nature

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEROY ON THE COTTON DUTIES.

CALCUTTA, 21ST APRIL.

A deputation from the Calcutta Trades' Association presented an address to the Viceroy yesterday evening at Government House.

In reply the Viceroy, referring to Lord Salisbury's policy regarding the cotton duties, indicated his own desire for their disappearance from the tariff whenever the state of the finances would allow it without again having recourse to direct taxation.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

MADRID, 20TH APRIL.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught embarked at Gibraltar this morning for Cadiz.

TURKEY AND HERZEGOVINA.

VIENNA, 20TH APRIL.

The Turks officially admit that an attempt to revictual Niksisch has proved a failure after six days' fighting against 14,000 insurgents, the moiety of them being Montenegrins.

PERSIA AND MERV.

ST. PETERSBURG, 20TH APRIL.

The Shah of Persia has abandoned the campaign against Merv, for which he was lately preparing.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, 21ST APRIL.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has arrived at Seville.

LORD LYTTELTON.

The death of Lord Lyttelton is announced, by his own hand.

THE TURKISH DEFEAT.

VIENNA, 21ST APRIL.

It is now doubted if the assertion of the Turks is correct as to whether 7,000 of the Prince of Montenegro's troops aided the Insurgents in the last six days' fighting.

THE S. S. ALMORA.

ADEN, 21ST APRIL.

The British India s. s. Almora left here (homeward bound) yesterday.

LONDON, 20TH APRIL.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed steady.

Bank Dhollera..... 4 9/16d

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

The Bank rate of discount is 2 per cent.

Exchange on India..... 1s. 8¾d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 85

4½ do. do. 85½

5 do. do. 88½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Saturday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ... £12,562,500 ... Inc. £625,000

Bills Discounted ... £17,687,500 ... Dec. £187,500

Bullion ..... £25,875,000 ... Inc. £437,500

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities 48 per cent.

Shipment of Specie to Bombay ...£50,000 in Silver.

" " Calcutta ... 32,000 "

Arrival—Atalanta.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 21ST APRIL, 1.40 A.M.

Steamer Khiva, from Aden, arrived.

MR. MELVILL, late of the Civil Service, and who for a short time turned Mahomedan, has been admitted a pleader in the High Court at Allahabad.

A Civil List pension of £100 a year for literary eminence has been allotted to Dr. John Brown, the author of "Horæ Subsecivæ," "Rab and his Friends," and other delightful books.

THE Allahabad paper states that, before Lord Northbrook left, he found another appointment for Mr. Talboys Wheeler, who is now to be attached to the Government of India on special duty.

WE are told by the Ootacamund paper that all traces of cholera have not yet left the detachment of European soldiers encamped near Wellington. One man died in the early part of last week, and was buried in the dead of night. The camp has been shifted to higher ground, a little further from the road than before.

THE *Academy* is glad to learn that Mr. A. R. Wallace has brought to a conclusion his most recent labours in the field of natural history. His work on "The Geographical Distribution of Animals, with a Study of Living and Extinct Faunas as Elucidating Past Changes of the Earth's Surface," has now nearly passed through the press.

WITH regard to the apprehended insurrection in Servia, we learn from the English papers that the Servian Government recently gave the Porte the most peaceful assurances; but immediately afterwards it raised a forced loan of 12,000,000 francs, and it is said to be steadily importing rifles and cannon *via* Russia and Roumania. If the Sultan is wise he will attend rather to the deeds of the Servians than their words.

THE following incredible story is published in the *Daily News* of the 29th March in its news from Paris, and is said to be vouched for by the *Gaulois* :—A well-known Paris dentist, residing in the fashionable quarter, has been arrested, and is in Mazas prison, accused of having for years past, while drawing and cleaning teeth, introduced slow poison into rich patients' mouths at the instigation of their heirs, and thus committed many murders. Two hundred witnesses are said to be subpœnaed.

IT is announced that Mr. Todhunter's work on the late Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, being an account of his writings, with selections from his literary and scientific correspondence, will shortly be published. A volume of essays by various writers, on the "Endowment of Research," is also announced. The contributors are Rev. Mark Pattison, J. S. Cotton, C. E. Appleton, Rev. A. H. Sayce, Henry Nettleship, H. C. Sorby, F. R. S., Rev. T. K. Cheyne, and Professor Thiselton Dyer.

THE *Pioneer* :—The head quarter wing of the 70th Regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pigott, arrived at Cherat by forced marches from Nowshera on the 13th instant. Strong pickets are posted every night, and the men have not more nights in bed than is good for them. The tribes must have now given up all hope of carrying out their design of burning down this lately established sanitarium. There is a talk of the 17th Regiment, now under canvas at Rawal Pindi *en route* to Murree, returning to strengthen the garrison at Peshawur.

THE *Daily News* states that Mr. Fawcett, on reconsideration, has decided to postpone his motion on the Royal Titles Bill until after the Bill has passed through the House of Lords, and also that Lord Hartington intends to ask Mr. Disraeli to advise Her Majesty to delay the issue of a Royal Proclamation assuming her Indian title until the House of Commons has had an opportunity of discussing Mr. Fawcett's motion. A great public meeting to protest against the conduct of the Government in this matter was to be held at St. James's Hall a few days after the last mail left.

AN amusing incident has been related to the Lahore paper of a traveller arriving at the Nowrungabad P. N. S. R. terminus after the train had left the station, and who from previous knowledge of State Railways treated the matter lightly. Engaging a dak, he started in pursuit and succeeded, without difficulty or cruelty to animals, in reaching Goojrat in good time to procure his ticket and book his luggage by the train which had preceded him from Nowrungabad! Our contemporary remarks :—"We can scarcely credit this story, though a somewhat similar one was told of the Rajpootana State Railway some months ago."

PROFESSOR EASTWICK has almost completed his researches in the Punjab for information for a forthcoming guide to India on a large scale, to be published by Messrs. Murray. He has been indefatigable in his search for interesting items of the Upper Punjab, and has succeeded in noting down and translating several obscure inscriptions which had escaped the scrutiny of Cunningham and other seekers after the doubtful. The *Pioneer* says that the accomplished Professor and late M. P. has already collected material sufficient for eight large volumes, and the idea appears to be a division of India into circles, with a separate guide to each.

LIEUTENANT CAMERON has left Loanda, on the west coast of Africa; he arrived at Madeira on Saturday, the 25th March. Before leaving Loanda he despatched the schooner Frances Cameron on the 29th January, with 55 of his people, bound direct for Zanzibar. The vessel was purchased for £1,000, thoroughly refitted, and provisioned for three months. She ought to arrive at Zanzibar at the end of March. Lieutenant Cameron rested at Bihe, 250 miles due east of Benguella, at an altitude of 4,000 feet. He was hospitably entertained by Senor Gonsalves, formerly an officer in the Portuguese navy, who has been a resident there for thirty-three years. The climate was a fine one.

AMONG the new books that are shortly expected is a new edition of the late Canon Kingsley's "Alton Locke." This edition will be prefaced by a memoir of Kingsley from the pen of Mr. Thomas Hughes, who knows more intimately and exactly than any one living the real facts of Kingsley's association with the Socialists and of the "advanced" ideas of his earlier days. Mr. Charles G. Leland is about to issue another of his philological drolleries. The mock language employed in the ballads will this time be the corrupted form of English spoken in China between the foreigners and the natives, known as "pigeon English." The volume will be called, "Sing Sing Pidgen English."

THE following advertisement appeared lately in the *Indu Prakash* in Mahratttee. Who will now say that Hindoos are behind the age? :—

I WANT TO MARRY AGAIN.—I am not more than 40. If any Hindu widow lady between the ages of 10 and 35 wishes to enter into a matrimonial alliance with me, either direct or through her guardian, particulars may be obtained regarding me on application at the office of the *Indu Prakash*. Bigoted Shudras need not apply. I hold since many years an appointment under the British Government. Failing a widow, any Hindoo lady of the above age if otherwise fit will "chal." If any woman will marry according to the Calcutta Brahm Panth I am agreeable. I am ready to marry any applicant belonging to any of the Brahm sects in two or three months. Applications from ladies of the Buddhist, Christian, or Mahomedan religions will be duly taken into consideration if the applicant be willing to become a convert to Brahmism. MARRIAGEABLE HINDU.

WE regret to learn that the voice of malicious gossip has credited Colonel Nassau Lees with the authorship of our tale of a Sea Serpent, and has therefore set it down as quite unworthy of belief. We can assure our readers that the gallant Colonel had nothing whatever to do with the letter. His time was wholly occupied in writing to the *Times of India*. Mr. Matthew Strong was not even on speaking terms with the Colonel, and our respect for his character is too great to allow us to suppose that he can have stolen the manuscript. Still, we consider it a suspicious circumstance that the name of so remarkable a person as Colonel Nassau Lees, was not mentioned in our correspondent's letter. Is it possible that *he* can have been the great Sea Serpent?

"E. O." writes to the *Daily News* :— It appears from your review of "The Life and Letters of Macaulay," that the historian challenged Lady Holland to find the word "talents" in the sense now usually accepted, in any writer earlier than the Restoration, or even than the year 1700. He thought, indeed, he might safely have come down later. I find, however, in Johnson's Dictionary this quotation from Lord Clarendon (who died in 1674) :—"Many who knew the Treasurer's talent in removing prejudices, and reconciling himself to wavering affections, believed the loss of the Duke was unseasonable." And this from Dryden (who died in 1700) :—"He is chiefly to be considered in his three different talents, as a critic, satirist, and writer of odes." Macaulay's idea that the word was originally a metaphor, derived from the parable of the talents, was also Johnson's."

THE Government of India have returned the following reply to the two memorials, presented by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, on behalf of distressed Europeans and Eurasians, which were sent to the Governor-General in December last :—

Dated Fort William, 15th April 1876.

Home Department—Public.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the two memorials submitted by you, containing several suggestions intended to remove the distress and poverty alleged to prevail among the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians in British India.

2. In reply I am to say that the Government of India are fully alive to the importance of the subject, and have already instituted enquiries with regard to several of the measures proposed by the memorialists whose suggestions will receive careful attention. But the Government of India cannot hold out any expectation that they will be able to assist in the establishment of Colonies and Industrial Homes for the exclusive benefit of European and Eurasians, nor do the Government of India consider it expedient to appoint a commission to enquire into European and Eurasian destitution.—I have, &c.

ARTHUR HOWELL, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India

IN the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, an application was made on March 28th in the case of the Franconia, the ship that ran down the Stratholyde, before Sir Robert Phillimore. Dr. Walter Phillimore appeared on behalf of the owners of the Franconia, and reminded the court that his clients' vessel had been recently under arrest in the Victoria Docks, but by an order from his lordship had been moved to a dry dock for repairs, upon the condition that an insurance should be effected upon the Franconia in the name of the marshal of the court, and that the policy be lodged in the registry. After hearing the arguments of counsel, the learned Judge remarked that the policy was evidently to dock, undock, and change dock. He would, however, make an order to cover any additional risk which might be incurred by an additional certificate of insurance, to allow of the ship being moved to Green-hithe or any other place in the port of London. Dr. Phillimore stated on behalf of his clients, that such an alteration would be made in the policy of insurance as would be in accordance with the order of the Court.—On Sunday morning the body of a woman in an advanced state of decomposition was picked up on the rocks in front of the West Cliff, Ramsgate. The state of the corpse renders identification almost impossible. The deceased, who is believed to have been one of the unfortunate passengers of the Stratholyde, is supposed to be about 20 years of age.

THE cup of bitterness which has to be drained by the unfortunate holders of Turkish Bonds is not yet full. There is still one more disappointment in store for them. We (*Financier*) greatly regret to learn that the payment of the dividends due the coming month (April) on the Six per Cent. Loans is to be "postponed" until July next. And so vanishes, we suppose, the last shred of Turkish honesty. What will be the ultimate effect in a political sense has yet to be seen. We have never disguised our conviction that the stoppage of payment, hitherto partial, now complete, on the part of the Porte deals a blow at the previously tottering fabric of the Ottoman Empire, from which it will never recover. The news of the complete defaults come in the following telegram, dated Constantinople, March 29, and received through Reuter's Agency :—"The Porte has decided to postpone the payment of the half-yearly coupons of the Six per Cent. Loans, due in April, until July next. The text of the official declaration explaining the reasons for this measure will be published to-morrow." It may be added that the Turkish Six per Cent. Loans upon which dividends are due in April are the Loan of 1854, commonly known as the first Egyptian Tribute Loan, and which, in fact, was the first loan ever raised by Turkey, the Loan of 1869, the Loan of 1871, and the Loan of 1873. The approximate outstanding amounts of these several issues are believed to be as follows :—

		£
Loan of	1854	1,850,000
,,	1869	20,650,000
,,	1871	5,450,000
,,	1873 (say)	20,000,000

WE take from the *Daily News* of March 31st the following paragraph :—"A ceremony which took place in Westminster Abbey yesterday afternoon was unique of its kind, we may say unprecedented in the history of that or of any similar ecclesiastical edifice. Dean Stanley unveiled the tablet which has been erected to the memory of John and Charles Wesley, and which, besides containing excellent medallion likenesses of those illustrious worthies, will transmit to posterity the sculptured figures of many of their successors. If the occasion was a remarkable one, the spirit which characterised the proceedings was equally worthy of cordial recognition. The Dean, in his address in the Chapter House, spoke of the Wesleys as men whom it was a privilege for the Church of England to honour, and he expressed a hope—which we wish it were possible to regard as entirely well founded—that no member of that Church would question the claim of the founders of Methodism to a memorial in the venerable Abbey. Such remarks delivered in the presence of several hundreds of Wesleyan ministers and laymen, including the President and several ex-Presidents of the Conference, cannot fail to meet with a cordial response among all classes of the English people. The ceremony of yesterday had a pathetic side which will also awaken a general feeling of sympathy. If death had not interposed, the memorial would have been uncovered by Lady Augusta Stanley who recommended that the tablet should be placed in the close neighbourhood of Dr. Isaac Watts's monument. The Dean in touching language referred to the interest which she took in the proposal to do honour to the memory of John and Charles Wesley, and in the name of the Methodists of England the President of the Conference paid a tribute to her sympathy with the catholic spirit of her husband."

THE Prussian correspondent of the *Times* at Berlin writes under date March 29th :—"The Russian Press is gradually withdrawing from the conservative position assumed at the beginning of the Herzegovinian rebellion. Neither the necessity of keeping Turkey intact nor the expediency of Russia acting conjointly with Austria is any longer insisted upon. The official *Invalide*, indeed, on the contrary, attributes the dangerous position of the Insurgents to Austria's partiality for Turkey, forgetting entirely that Austria's proceedings have been so long supported by the Russian Government. The *Moscow Gazette*, which is always well informed in foreign matters, has suddenly changed its tone, and proposes that the Turkish troops be withdrawn from Herzegovina, and that the province be either ceded to or, at any rate, be placed under the administration of the Prince of Montenegro, who in return might be induced to recognize the Sultan as his Suzerain. This suggestion is put forward because the *Moscow Gazette* thinks that all hope of carrying out the reform programme must be abandoned while there are Turkish troops in Herzegovina to encourage Mahomedan fanaticism, and while the Porte is penniless and impotent to effect anything effectual. Without mentioning Austria's well-known opposition to any such plans, the *Moscow Gazette* concludes by inviting England to co-operate with Russia for this purpose. Two more journals of the Russian capital—the *Golos* and the *Petersburgkiya Vedomosti*—assure the South Sclavonians that though the Russian Government are hardly in a position to succur them immediately, they will neither coerce them by violent measures nor allow them to be coerced by any other Power If the South Sclavonians believe themselves strong enough to rise against the Turks, Russia, according to the *Vedomosti*, guarantees the neutrality of other parties. This language strangely differs from other intelligence semi-officially propagated; but as under the Russian Press Laws it could not be held with impunity were it not approved, the existence of opposite currents can be no longer doubted.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Constantinople to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the 23rd of March, says :—"The financial question is the only one which strangers as well as natives will look at here; although the mail from the West has brought such details of the doings of the insurgents as ought to arrest for a moment public attention. Financial distress has nevertheless not raised a community of feeling between the Turk and Christian, as the latter will probably find out the moment Stamboul becomes aware that all is not going right with the Sultan's arms in the rebel provinces. Lord Derby and Sir Henry Elliot are right to dread the waking up of the Mahommedan masses to the knowledge possessed already by the Turkish Government and to place the financial question in a secondary rank. The monetary collapse will not destroy Turkey, while a fanatical outbreak would inevitably bring about its dissolution. If affairs in the Herzegovina are not quickly settled, and the Porte ceases to veil the truth from its people, nothing is more probable than that this outbreak will occur. With regard to the financial question, it is not easy to get at the truth as to what has been done and what remains undone. It is openly stated here that all the coupons of last January have not been paid, but there is such confusion in these matters that it is impossible to say what is alluded to and what is meant. It may not be uninteresting, however, to know that, now the April coupons of the Turkish debts are about to fall due, the Ottoman Bank proclaims aloud the bad faith of the Imperial Government. It declines to assist in the proposed arrangement to meet the liabilities of April, and looks back with regret to the time when the word of a Grand Vizier like Hussein Avni was as good as a bond. Mahmoud Pasha, in the matter of the value of words, is a firm follower of Talleyrand, and so no plans can be based on his promises, written or otherwise. The other day the Governor-General of Adrianople telegraphed to the Ottoman Bank for a loan of £10,000 on asserted valid security, and before he received a reply informed the Grand Vizier that he was remitting to the Treasury £10,000 collected from his province. Mahmoud Pasha, delighted at the opportunity of making a promise, at once communicated to the Bank that he was about to make a payment to it of revenues on their way from Adrianople, but, unfortunately for the Governor-General, the Bank did not deem it prudent to make the advance on the valid security offered. Great hopes are entertained by a few enthusiasts on the effect of a petition which is shortly to be presented to the Sultan, praying his Majesty to establish a Divan, which is to act as a check on his personal inclinations. It is doubtful if any one will be found bold enough to present this document, but, were the Divan established, it would only be to be "sat upon" in every sense of the expression. Rumours are current that the Redifs in the Asiatic provinces are beginning to refuse to be embodied if they are to leave their native districts.

THE English papers contain the following account of a great robbery in the precincts of the city of London :—"Between half-past 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon March 25th, and midday Sunday, but most probably during daylight on the first-named day, Messrs. Williams and Son, manufacturing jewellers of Hatton Garden, were robbed of jewellery valued at £25,000. The reason for believing that this bold and, so far, successful theft was perpetrated before dusk on Saturday is that at night time the window shutters are left open, and a gaslight enables the police and every passer-by to see the interior of the counting-house, with the iron safes containing the valuable stock in trade. A person might let himself into the house in the daytime, supposing him to be in possession of a latchkey, and being unsuspected, would have ample time to ransack the place; and the almost total absence of marks or traces would appear to show that the robbery was committed in the most methodical and leisurely manner. When the principal partner visited his business premises at one o'clock on Sunday afternoon, he opened the street-door as usual, and passed by means of a Chubb's key into the counting-house, where he saw everything in perfect order, the safes being closed and the floor clear of any litter or sign of intrusion. Looking towards one of the front windows, however, he was startled by perceiving a number of jewel cases on the counter. They were placed there, not in any confusion, but as by a person accustomed to handle such things; and they were hidden from an external view of the shop or office by an opaque glass screen. Finding the cases to be mostly empty, Mr. Williams tried the safes, which were all locked. One of the cases, containing a number of watches had been rifled only of two or three of the most valuable, showing that the thief knew what was best worth taking. Mr. Williams was obliged to return home for the keys of the safes, and when he got back again to the house of business which is a few doors from Holborn-circus, on the left hand going up Hatton-garden, he was able to open all the safes as easily as if they had not been tampered with. In fact, it then became perfectly evident that not only these receptacles of costly property, but the front door and door of the counting-house had been opened with false keys made from moulds which must have been taken from the true ones. Two only of the safes had been robbed; but from them had been abstracted jewels of the large aggregate value above mentioned. The list of the stolen property as nearly as can at present be ascertained, from reference to the books, is as follows :—

600 diamond and gem rings;
10 to 15 pairs of brilliant earrings;
40 diamond bracelets;
5 diamond ornaments for hair;
200 gold lockets, set with various precious stones;
200 carat of rubies;
40 carat of emeralds;
60 gold chains;

A great quantity of loose gems, pearls, turquoises and sapphires, with various goods of 18-carat stamped gold, all numbered, and having the private marks of prices, with the name "Henry Scott" and cipher "X."

That the keys were made with great skill from carefully-taken moulds there is little doubt, for Mr. Williams found his own duplicate keys in a secret place, and the safes are of the best manufacture. No time has been lost in following up one or two of the first slight clues which presented themselves. Superintendent Fidge, of the Clerkenwell division, has been actively pursuing inquiries into several circumstances of which it would be indiscreet to make particular mention, and the case is in the hands of Detective-Sergeant Miller, of the same division.

BOMBAY.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A cart-driver, named Crushna Gungajee, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the instance of Mr. R. Matty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with cruelly torturing his bullock. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 5.

ARREST AND RELEASE.—A Parsee, named Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, was arrested on Thursday evening, at the instance of one Jethanund Chellaram. The matter came on yesterday morning in chambers before Mr. Justice Green. Mr. Langley appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Skipsey for the defendant. After hearing the solicitors of the respective parties, the Judge ordered the discharge of the defendant.

KIDNAPPING.—A Mahratta woman, named Bhima, appeared yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and obtained warrants for the arrest of a man, named Balloo, and a woman, named Ruokmee, whom she charged with having kidnapped a nephew of complainant's, a boy about three years of age, named Luximon, from her lawful guardianship some time about the last Mohorrum festival.

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.—Those of the native playgoing public who have had no opportunity yet of seeing the very popular piece entitled "Ghhel Batao and Sohina Rani," which has drawn crowded houses on every night of its performance, would dwell to go and see it to-night at the Elphinstone Theatre. In addition to the uncommon attractions of this piece, the management of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club announce for to-night an entirely new opera entitled "Shereen and Farhad," which will follow the first-named play.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—John Fox and eight other seamen, of the British ship Conturion, were yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen. Upon the evidence adduced they were adjudged guilty and sentenced each to four weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction.—Samuel Dunbar, a seaman of the British ship Hospodar, was also yesterday sentenced by the same Magistrate to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction for a similar offence.

A CASE OF WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.—An important case was decided yesterday in the Small Causes Court by Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy. The plaintiff was a fitter in the employment of Messrs. Glover and Co., contractors, for the Prince's Dock works. On Sunday, the 26th ultimo, he was ordered by the foreman to come to work on some machinery which was in want of repair. He failed to come and was summarily dismissed by Messrs. Glover and Co. who at the same time offered him his pay up to the date of dismissal. This he refused to take and sued the firm for a month's additional pay in lieu of notice. Decree was given against him.

THE LATE FLOODS AT AHMEDABAD.—In reply to the despatch from the Bombay Government, dated 29th November last, a letter from the Royal Humane Society has been received, transmitting a testimonial on vellum, and desiring that the same may be presented to Lieutenant D. G. Mackenzie, of the 3rd Regiment, Native (Light) Infantry, in recognition of the courage which he displayed during a flood at Ahmedabad in September last, which conduced to the rescue of a man in danger of drowning. Copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Bombay Government and the testimonial on vellum will be forwarded to Lieutenant Mackenzie through the Military Department.

LAUNCH OF TWO STEAM BARGES.—Yesterday forenoon there were launched, with steam up, at Messrs. John Elder & Co.'s shipbuilding-yard, Fairfield, Govan, two screw hopper barges, named the Mudlark and the Curlew, of the following dimensions :—Length between perpendiculars, 145 feet; and over all, 149 feet; breadth for tonnage, 25 feet; depth (moulded,) 12 feet; tonnage 432 17-94 tons, builder's measurement. They are provided with direct-acting surface-condensing compound engines of 60 horse-power nominal; diameter of high-pressure cylinder, 20 inches; of the low-pressure cylinder, 36 inches; stroke, 1 foot 9 inches. Both vessels, as also another of the same build to be launched to-day, are provided with a well or hopper capable of carrying fully 9,000 cubic feet, or about 500 tons of dredged material, the bottom of each hopper being in two divisions, having six doors in each, which are worked by means of powerful winches, capable of being either hand-wrought or steam-wrought. The barges are ordered by the Indian Government, and are intended for service in connection with the important harbour-works now in course of construction by the Bombay Port Trust. The complete fleet will include a powerful steam-dredger, which is being built on the Thames by Messrs. J. & G. Rennie, of Blackfriars and Greenwich, and which is designed to work in water from 7ft. to 35ft. in depth. All the barges are rigged as three-masted schooners, for the purpose of sailing out to Bombay under steam, the rate of speed guaranteed being eight knots per hour. After being launched, the Mudlark and Curlew at once steamed up to Plantation Quay in order to take in each a cargo of 200 tons coal; and it is expected that all the three barges will proceed on their voyage from the Clyde on Saturday. They have been constructed under the inspection of Mr. James A. Macconochie, C. E., of the Surrey Commercial Docks, the resident inspector being Mr. Nicholson, formerly of Bombay, the whole work being executed in accordance with the plans of Mr. Thomas Ormiston, M. Inst. C.E., formerly of the Clyde Trust Engineer's Office, and now Chief Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust.—*Glasgow News*, March 23.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ., FIRST JUDGE.)

Wednesday, 1st and 15th and 22nd March 1876.

DOSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY *vs.* MANECKJEE COWASJEE ENTEE.

Mr. Pigot and Mr. Jehangeer, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Pherozesha M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Ardaseer Framjee, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Pigot said this action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 765, being the amount of monies expended by the plaintiff for Bae Motibae, his sister, and wife of the defendant, Mr. Entee, for her lodgings and necessaries supplied to her, from April to December 1875, being nine months, at the rate of Rs 85 a month.

The facts of the case as stated by Mr. Pigot, are briefly these :—The defendant is a District Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Surat. In November 1874 he filed a petition in the District Parsee Matrimonial Court at Surat for a dissolution of marriage on the alleged ground of his wife's adultery. The suit was heard before Mr. Birdwood, the District Judge, and seven delegates. During the progress of this suit, Mr. Entee, the plaintiff in that cause, gave his evidence to the effect that he was an eye-witness to his wife's offence. His testimony, together with the rest of the evidence of his witnesses, was entirely disbelieved by the Court, and the petition was dismissed. The petitioner then appealed to the High Court at Bombay, and the Chief Justice and Mr Justice West (sitting in the Appellate Court), dismissed the appeal with all costs. The learned counsel then continued to say that many years prior to the filing of the suit for divorce, the wife wrote to her husband, asking him to allow her to live in his house, but this he refused to do. After the suit was dismissed at Surat, she went down to Bombay and lived with her brother, the present plaintiff. The appeal was heard in September 1875, and the present action was brought to recover the amount spent by the plaintiff for the defendant's wife from April to December. The learned counsel believed that a question of jurisdiction would be raised on the ground that Mr. Entee did not live in Bombay. But this question would be settled by section 2 of Act 26 of 1864, which provided that this Court was competent to entertain suits of this description, wherein the cause of action arose in Bombay, where the defendant's wife was supplied with goods and necessaries of life. The present plaintiff afforded her house accommodation, and fed and clothed her. The law was that when a man's wife was unsupported by her husband, and if she were provided by her friends or relatives, an implied request was made by her husband to them as his agents to supply her with necessaries.

Mr. Pherozesha said that his defence was that this Court had no jurisdiction, that the action was not properly framed, and that the plaintiff was not the tradesman who supplied necessaries to the wife of the defendant.

The Judge said that was the way in which he had always seen actions brought by parties who supported another man's wife. Butchers, milliners, bakers, and other tradesmen did not bring separate actions against a wife's husband; but, as in the present case, the defendant's wife was supported by the plaintiff, who had brought this action. Some time ago a similar suit was heard by him (the Judge), in which the plaintiff's action was for the recovery of money spent by him in supplying necessaries, as Mr. Jehangeer, who had appeared in that case for the plaintiff, might remember.

Mr. Pherozesha said the English law on the subject was clear, that one could not sue for monies given, but for supplies provided. The defendant had repeatedly asked his wife to live with him, as would be seen from the evidence in the suit for divorce, but she declined to go and live with him.

The Judge said the present action was for supplies made from April to December last, and not for any period previous to the filing of the divorce suit.

Mr. Pherozesha reminded His Honour that the husband did not refuse to support his wife.

The Judge asked if Mr. Pherozesha could show that the husband asked her to live with him.

Mr. Pherozesha said that, on the contrary, it was the wife who should have asked her husband to let her live with him, and he then added that mere separation was not sufficient to entitle her to a separate maintenance.

The Judge said the wife could go wherever she could.

Mr. Pherozesha said she was not wrongfully turned out. He submitted that the plaintiff could only recover for necessaries actually supplied.

The question of jurisdiction was not then pressed, and Mr. Pigot put in evidence a certified copy of the record containing the deposition of Mr. Entee in the suit at Surat, to prove that the husband had deserted his wife. Mr. Entee in his cross-examination at Surat admitted as follows :—"When I left Surat for other places on service, my wife was willing to come with me. She expressed her willingness in letters to come to me. I do not remember whether she expressed her willingness orally. I did not send for Motibae to come to my house from July 1873 to the date of my filing the suit."

Mr. Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, the plaintiff, was then examined and cross-examined by Mr. Pherozesha at great length.

Dr. Rustomjee C. Badurjee having been examined as to the fairness of the charges for necessaries, the case was adjourned until the 22nd of March. On this day, in the absence of Mr. Pherozesha, Mr. Mayhew represented the defendant; but the Court, not having time, postponed the case until the 19th April.

This day the hearing was assumed, the defendant being represented by Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Ardaseer Framjee.

Mr. Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia and two other gentlemen, all delegates of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, having been examined, the plaintiff's case was closed.

Mr. Starling then addressed the Court for the defence. He reopened the question of jurisdiction and advanced several arguments in support of his position. But the Court overruled the objection. The learned counsel further argued that this being a suit for the recovery of money lent to the wife, the Court would not entertain it. He also stated that the Court would presume that it being the defendant's duty after his case was lost, both at Surat as well as in the Appellate Court at Bombay, to receive his wife, if she had presented herself to live with him. In fact, it was her duty to have returned to his house. There was no evidence—in point of fact there was a perfect blank—to show that the wife had offered herself to go to her husband's roof. Doubtless during the pendency of the proceedings at Surat and at the Appellate Court, the wife could not have gone and lived with the defendant. But after the dismissal of the appeal, the Court would presume that the defendant would not refuse to support his wife. The learned gentleman then briefly commented on the different items of the bill of particulars as being extravagant, and closed the case for the defence, offering no witnesses.

Mr. Pigot, having obtained permission to address the Court on the new point raised by Mr. Starling about the wife not being justified in living separate from her husband, said that he begged to refer the Court to the most distressing police evidence of the defendant in the Surat case, which was to the effect that the defendant was an eye-witness to the adultery of his wife. He quoted from the evidence of Mr. M. C. Entee the following portion :—"I remember Mr Heerjeebhoy coming to me last November, probably it was on the 12th November, at 11 p. m, I was in my house. He awakened me. He gave me some information, whereupon I went with him to Mirza Sultan Ali Beg's house. We took Mirza Sultan Ali Beg with us to Sorabjee Wadia's warre, near the Syedpura chowkey. I do not know whether any one lives in it now, or whether any one lived in it then. We three went inside the house in that warre. We entered it by the small door on the west. The door of the warre was shut. We knocked at the door, and it was opened from the inside by a man who was not a Parsee. Whether he was a Hindoo or Mussulman, I cannot say. We then entered the house, the door of which was not locked or chained. I entered a room in which there was a light. There were other things there. I saw no one in that room. We three went into that room. I then went into another room to the south of the first room, there being a door between the two rooms. I saw some one sleeping on a bed in that room. I could not see whether there was one person or whether there were two, as I only saw the bed clothes, apparently covering some one. I could not see any part of the body of any person. I lifted off the quilt. Two persons started up in bed. They sat up in the bed. Those two persons were my wife Motebae and Cursetjee Munchershaw, the second defendant in this case. At that time Mr. Heerjeebhoy and Mirza Sultan Ali Beg were with me. Cursetjee at once left the room by a door on the east. Motebae also left on the bed. She spoke a few words of abuse to me, and then began to cry. I told my companions to take due note of all the circumstances. We then went home leaving Motebae there."

Mr. Pigot then went on to say that the decision of the Surat Court established that the defendant had deliberately perjured himself in giving the evidence as set forth above; that he got up a most cowardly and base conspiracy against his innocent wife. In opening this case he had dealt as lightly as he could with this painful matter; but he must now refer to it in detail. The defence raised on this point challenged him to go into the subject. The decision of the Surat Court made the wife free from all blame, and established her perfect innocence. That was the judgment of respectable gentlemen of the defendant's own nationality, and it was to the effect that the wife was quite innocent of the charge of adultery. Had she not been assisted by her generous brother in her defence, she would have been the victim of this base conspiracy deliberately got up by her husband. The suit having been dismissed in the Surat Court, the defendant appealed against this decision, only, of course, upon technical points—the appeal being in the nature of a special appeal. But the defendant sought to overthrow the decision of the Surat Court. The appeal was dismissed. But from the time the suit and appeal were dismissed until now, not one word withdrawing the foul and confounded charge he had impudently made against his wife, had come from the defendant. He might have done so even in this suit by his counsel, but did not. The attempt to get rid of his lawful and innocent wife by one unsuccessful conspiracy having been once made; was there anything to prevent the husband from repeating it? It would be little short of insanity for the wife to return to her husband under such circumstances.

His Honour, the 1st Judge, in delivering judgment remarked that he had no doubt, in the first place, that the whole cause of action having arisen in this place, Bombay, the Court had jurisdiction. He did not think that the separation having arisen in Surat had any thing to do with the cause of action; nor did he think this was a suit for money lent to the wife. It was a suit for necessaries, brought for and supplied to the wife by the present plaintiff. The learned Judge said he did not think that under the circumstances of this case the defendant's wife was bound to have offered to return to her husband's house. There was a peculiar case; it was not a case of a husband induced to believe in his wife's guilt on the false testimony of others; it was a case in which the husband himself swore that he had seen the adultery. A Court consisting of respectable members of his own nationality appears to have held that this charge was false, and yet it was urged that the wife should have returned to live with her husband. There was no apology, no withdrawal of the charge, and no Court of justice would compel the wife to go back, even if it had been established that she had gone to the door of the wife and obtained her pardoned. On the contrary, as Mr. Pigot had remarked, the husband had had recourse to the meanest of subterfuges to prevent the wife from availing herself of the opportunity of withdrawing the charge he had made. He had not done so. The intention of the defendant must fail. The only question now was as to the amount of damages. His Honour conceived he was not bound to go into details very strictly in such a case; the plaintiff had shown a general account of the expenses incurred for the lady; some minor items appear to be overstated The justice of the case would be met by his allowing at the rate of Rs. (70) seventy per month. The decree, therefore, was for Rs. 630—and to mark the displeasure of the Court at the conduct of the defendant, with costs, being Rs. 85 for counsel's fees, and Rs. 51 for solicitor's fees.

Mr. Starling said that it was not the practice of this Court to certify double set of costs.

The Judge said that he had never done so in the course of his seat on the Bench for the last ten years; but, in the present case, he would do so. His Honour did not think he had a similar case before him hitherto.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

EIGHTH DAY, FRIDAY, 21ST APRIL.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

THE trial of Frederick Williams, a guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company's employ, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a parcel containing currency notes and other property of the value of about Rs. 6,000, was proceeded with. Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Gill for the prisoner.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the case for the prosecution having closed, he presumed his learned friend would now put in the depositions.

Mr. Gill said he did not see why his learned friend should presume anything of the kind.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said it was usual to put in the depositions at the close of a case.

His Lordship—I don't think so, Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Mr. Gill—Is your Lordship of opinion that there is a case to go to the jury?

His Lordship, remar

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Allahabad.....Kellner & Co;
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office;
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms and Hotels;
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)' Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Ourselee Doosabhoy.
Ghuipoore.....Railway Refreshment Rooms
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press,
London.....G. [illegible] 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch 16, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
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Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treseke Co. Phillips & Co; and Royal Family Hotel

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OXFORD CLOTH—All the new patterns in this favourite Material, which is cool, shrinkless, and absorbing.....Six for 36	0	42 0
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BEST LONGCLOTH, fine Linen Front and Cuffs, with the new plain Military Front, for Indian Washing.....Six for 28	0	31 0
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With extra Deep Turned Edges for Indian Washing.

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Soft and Shrinkless.

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Pain Mixtures.....Dozen	15 8	17 8
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Real Scotch Yambs Wool.....do.	21 0	23 8
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Double Feet and Heels.

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Best Balbriggan do, pure.....do.	28 0	32 0

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Dressed Cotton Pants.....	26 0	29 0
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Fine Summer Merino Pants, medium substance.....	36 0	42 0
Super Summer Merino fitted with Belt Bands, Double Wove Seats for Riding	42 0	48 0
Stout Gray Shetland Merino Pants.....	31 0	37 0
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GENT'S BANIANS OR UNDER VESTS.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino Banians.....Six for		14 0	16 0
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Biscuits, in great variety.
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Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
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Intending Assurers or Investors—European or Native—are invited to compare Rates and Conditions of this Company, with those of any other Company.

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FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE ASSURANCES,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.

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The whole of the profits without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be supported either in reduction of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash Payment.

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The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the production of Evidence of the person's health, as to any Assurance.

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Examples of additions to Life Policies of £1,000, to 31st December 1870

Age at Entry	Duration of Policy, 5 years.	Duration of Policy, 25 years.
20	£74 0	£244 14
30	74 14	242 13
40	79 18	275 10
50	99 16	312 5

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	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
25	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 10 0	31 12 0
40	48 14 0	44 4 0	45	34 13 0	36 4 0
50	64 2 0	57 0 0	50	39 10 8	43 15 4
6	9 0 0	82 0 0			

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THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent men amongst the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its curative properties; and, as is generally surmounting all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Trembling of the hands and head
Liver Complaints	Impaired Nutrition
Palpitation of the Heart	Mental and Physical Depression
Dizziness	Noises in the Head and Ears
Loss of Energy and Appetite	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Hypochondria	Timidity
Female Complaints	Eruptions of the Skin
General Debility	Impaired Sight and Memory
Indigestion	Nervous Paroxysms
Flatulence	Impoverished Blood
Incapacity for Study or business	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Lassitude	Premature Decline
Shortness of Breadth	

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The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating elements of life, which has been wasted, an exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic and invigorating character; maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, lassitude, and stupefied disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of nervous power with a feeling of vigour and comfort, by which the patient has long been unacquainted. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases with the food; the secretions are regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the improved state of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

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DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

IS SOLD ONLY

In CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

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WM. WATSON & Co.,
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NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
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BUSINESS IN 1874-75.

POLICIES ISSUED in 1874—311 Amount assured.....Rs. 7,22,500.
" " in 1875—298 " " ..... 7,06,000.

REPORT OF INDIAN BUSINESS
DURING 1875,
JUST ISSUED.

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OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY
FOR THE TIME BEING.
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AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN AND CLEVELAND.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

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Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,700,000

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Property in all parts of the Presidency insured at Moderate Rates.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

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The Queen offers the ordinary security [illegible] Accumulation Fund, which now amounts to upwards of £1,000,000 sterling, and which is entirely at the disposal of the Policyholders.

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SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other Companies, and the undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies on favourable terms, and to settle all claims promptly and liberally.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured at Moderate Rates.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security [illegible] Accumulation Fund, which now amounts to upwards of £1,000,000 sterling, and which is entirely at the disposal of the Policyholders.

IN ADDITION TO GUARANTEES

A General Reserve amounting to £100,000, belonging exclusively to the Policyholders, has been created.

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT BY MUTUALITY

QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNDERWRITTEN

THE COMPANY HAS PAID

IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,365,000

Under late accumulations Policies have become payable, with special advantages on Civil and Military Tables, full particulars regarding which will be supplied on application.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN LIFE AGENCY.

An Amalgamation having been effected between the STANDARD FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £400,000 sterling, and the Funds amount to upwards of £4,200,000 sterling. The New Business effected during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,500 assurance, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £36,000 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other climates.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded to the immediate settlement of claims, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Office of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GRIERSON,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

R. D. Cairns, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation).
C. B. Lynch, Esq., (Messrs. Cowasjee, Tyrwhitt and Cowasji).
J. A. Boyce, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co).
C. H. Ross, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited).

MEDICAL ADVISER.

Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO £2,207,178, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE £140,000.

A Bonus of Rs. [illegible] per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1869.....Rs.	76,000
Do. 1872.....	2,000,000
Do. 1875.....	2,500,000

POLICIES against risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL, continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents, Dossabhoy Framjee & Co., Esquire Bunder, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, to be issued